Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XX. THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1841. No. 1007.

HOME.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

There is a land, of every land the pride,
Beloved by heaven o'er all the world beside;
Where brighter suns dispense serener light,
And milder moons emparadise the night;
A land of beauty, virtue, valor, truth,
Time-tutor'd age and love-exalted youth;
The wandering mariner, whose eye explores
The wealthiest isle, the most enchanting shores,
Views not a realm so beautiful and fair,
Nor breathes the spirit of a purer air;
In every clime the magnet of the soul,
Touch'd by remembrance, trembles to the pole;
For in this land of heaven's peculiar grace,
The heritage of nature's noblest race,
There is a spot of land supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest,
Where man, creation's tyrant, casts aside
His sword and sceptre, pageantry and pride,
While in his soften'd looks benignly blend
The sire, the son, the husband, father, friend;
Here Woman reigns, the mother, daughter, wife,
Strew with fresh flowers the narrow way of life;
In the clear heaven of her delightful eye
An angel guard of love and graces lie:
Around her knees domestic duties meet,
And fire side pleasures gambol at her feet.
Where shall that land, that spot of earth be found?
Art thou a man? a patriot? look around;
O, thou shalt find, howe'er thy footsteps roam,
That land *thy* country, and that spot *thy* home.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

The Lesson.

A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

BY SKETCHER.

Three young ladies were seated in a richly furnished apartment. They were the Misses Amanda and Emma Ellis, and their cousin Delilah Charleton. The latter was engaged in the womanly occupation of sewing: the two former in discussing, critically, a ball at which all three had been present the preceding evening.

'I don't like that Mr. Barton, at all,' said Miss Amanda, continuing the conversation.

'Nor me either,' responded Miss Emma, who was the eldest.

'And why not, cousins?' asked Delilah, 'I am sure he is handsome enough—is he not?'

'Yes, but—'

'But what, coz?' said she to Emma, who had spoken last. 'Surely his manners are pleasing, and his language polished—without affectation.'

'Yes, yes, but for all that, he is vulgar'—said Emma, pettishly, 'vulgar in his ideas.'

'Vulgar!' exclaimed Delilah, 'you must again allow me to differ with you, coz,' she continued, looking in her cousin's face with a winning smile, 'I think he is quite refined—more so than Mr. Price, or Mr. Brown, and many of the other gentlemen.'

'Only think of comparing Mr. Barton with Mr Price and Mr. Brown,—two *gentlemen!*' exclaimed Miss Amanda Ellis. 'Why Mr. Barton is a *mechanic!*'

'Well, suppose he is, dear,' said her cousin, 'does that make him vulgar, or less respectable? For my part I think a mechanic can be as much of a gentleman (in the true sense of the word) as a millionaire.'

'Well I declare, cousin Lile, you do have some of the funniest notions,' said Miss Amanda, 'just for all the world like us: he thinks one man just as good as another, even though he be a laborer.'

'Yes,' said Emma, 'I do wish he would be a little more circumspect, and find better company for his daughters, than mechanics. It is his fault that Mr. Barton comes here, he gives him such pressing invitations. I suppose he wants me, or you, Amanda. Wouldn't it make a fine paragraph for the papers? Miss Amanda (or Emma,) daughter of James Ellis, merchant, to Mr. Charles Barton, mechanic. Oh, dear!' and the spoiled beauty (for both sisters possessed great *personal* attractions) threw herself back upon the sofa and laughed heartily, as also did her sister.

'Well, well, girls,' said Mr. Ellis, who, hidden by the half open door of the apartment, had been an unobserved listener to the conversation, and who now entered the room, 'you may laugh now, but you may live to regret that you did not try to obtain Mr. Barton for a husband. Mark that,'—and the old gentleman, taking up his hat, left the apartment.

'Who would have thought that pa was listening!' said Miss Amanda, 'but I don't care.'

'I declare, if there is not Mr. Barton on the steps!' exclaimed Emma, who was looking through the blinds. 'Come, come,' she continued, addressing her sister, 'let us go up stairs into the other parlor, and leave cousin Lile to entertain him: it will be a pleasure to her, for she is partial to mechanics;' and the sisters left the room. The object of the foregoing conversation was a young man whom Mr. Ellis had introduced to his daughters, and niece, some months before, as a master mechanic. But unlike their father, who valued a man for his character, and not for his money, the Misses Ellis were great sticklers for respectability—their standard for which was riches—and the consequence was, as we have seen, that Mr. Barton did not stand any too high in their good graces. Mr. Ellis knew this false estimate of respectability was a predominant fault in his daughters' characters, and he determined to give them a practical and salutary lesson. How he succeeded, the sequel of our story will show.

A few moments after the sisters had left the room, Mr. Barton entered. He was about the middle height, with a fine figure, regular features, and an intelligent countenance. His eyes were of deep blue—his eye-brows finely arched, and his forehead high and white, from which the jet black hair was pushed back, displaying its fine proportions. He was certainly a handsome man, which fact, even the Misses Ellis's did not attempt to deny, and the ease, and politeness, with which he greeted Miss Charleton, spoke his claim to that which that lady herself had awarded him—the title of gentleman.

He was soon seated, and in conversation with Delilah. Delilah Charleton was a charming girl. It was true she did not possess the exquisite proportions, and regular features of her two cousins, but then, there was ever a sunny smile upon her face, and a cheerful sparkle in her clear light blue eye, and she had such light and bounding spirits, that made her appear, if not as beautiful as her cousins, at least more bewitching; at least so thought Mr. Barton as he gazed upon her laughing countenance. How much better, thought he, would it be to possess her for a wife, dependant as she is upon her uncle, and dowerless as she would be, than either of the Misses Ellis's, with their spoiled tempers, and their fortunes. Thinking thus, is it to be wondered at, that he left her with a half-formed determination to win her love if it lay within his power.

When Delilah appeared at the dinner table that day, many were the meaning and inquisitive glances her cousins cast upon her. At last, unable to restrain their loved habit of 'running' their cousin, they spoke.

'I hope you spent a very pleasant morning, cousin,' said Miss Amanda, with a mock arch look.

'A very interesting tete-a tete, was it not?' whispered Emma across the table.

'I spent the morning very pleasantly,' answered Delilah, blushing slightly.

'Oh! I dare say,' said Emma sarcastically, 'I suppose he gave you a dissertation on mechanics, did he not, coz?'

'Well, and suppose he did?' said Mr. Ellis, who had been listening patiently, but into whose honest face the color now rose. 'Is it not better to listen to that, than to the senseless conversation, and sickly sentiments, drawled out in affected tones by the foplings, half men, half monkeys, who disgrace humanity?' and the old man cast such a look upon his daughters as made them quail beneath it.

'But never mind, Lile,' he continued in a softer voice, and patting his niece's rosy cheek, 'never mind, Mr. Barton is *worth* three or four such would be gentlemen as Mr. Price, and Mr. Brown, and in more ways than one. Mark that, girls!—*He is worth two or three such in more ways than one.*' The last sentence he addressed to his daughters.

Days, weeks, and months rolled by, and Mr. Barton had become a frequent visitor at Mr. Ellis's. It was very evident he was paying '*particular*' attention to Delilah Charleton, and it was also plain to see that they were not unacceptable. This fact furnished an ample subject for the sisters' sarcastic remarks. As for their father, whenever they indulged in them in his presence, a knowing smile would play upon his face, and he would repeat to them his assertions, that they would some day wish they had obtained Mr. Barton for a husband.

Thus things continued for some time. At length one morning, about three months subsequent to the period when our story commences, Mr. Ellis entered the parlor where his daughters were sitting, with a light step, and sparkling eye.

'Well, girls, what do you think of it?' said he rubbing his hands in glee.

'What?' asked both the young ladies in a breath.

'The wedding!'

'What wedding?'

'Your cousin's.'

'Delilah's?'

'Yes. She is going to honor the *mechanic* with her hand. What do you think of it, eh?'

'I don't think *much* of it,' said Miss Emma, with a toss of her head.

'Nor I,' said Amanda.

'You don't, eh? Well suppose I was to tell you she is going to marry a man worth two hundred thousand dollars, would that *alter* your opinions?'

'Why what *do* you mean, pa?'

'Listen! and I will tell you, girls,' said the old gentleman, bending upon his daughters a grave, and somewhat stern look. 'The father of Mr. Barton to whom your cousin is soon to be married, was an old friend of mine; we were playmates in boyhood. He was apprenticed to the carpenter trade about the same time I entered the counting-house. Soon after he had finished learning his trade he went to the city of Baltimore, and there started in business for himself, and where he married. Being possessed of genius, and having a good education, from a master mechanic and builder, he soon became an architect; and subsequently amassed a large fortune. Knowing the reverses of fortune to which all are liable, he resolved to make his only son Charles a good architect, so that if ever the 'fickle dame' should desert him, he would have wherewith to earn honestly his daily bread. He succeeded. A year or two ago he died, leaving his son his whole fortune; his wife being already dead, and Charles being an only child. About six months ago Charles came to this city on a visit. He called upon me as his father's friend. In the course of conversation I asked him why he was not married. He said that he had never yet met with a young lady that he thought worthy of calling his wife; that he could find enough who would marry him for the sake of his *money*, but, that such a one he would never marry. I told him that I would introduce him to some of *our* city ladies, and see if he could not find one among them to suit him. He required then that I should conceal his wealth, and introduce him only as a master *mechanic*. I acquiesced, and knowing your false estimate of respectability, I embraced the opportunity of teaching you a lesson, which I sincerely hope will have a salutary influence. I knew when I brought him home with me, and introduced him, that neither of your would be his chosen, because I was certain you could not *stoop* so low as to marry a master mechanic: but the event which will soon take place I easily foresaw. Your cousin knew nothing whatever of his wealth until to-day. I see you look surprised, girls but did I not tell you that you would be sorry some day that you did not obtain him for a husband? And did I not tell you he was WORTH two or three such nincompoops as Mr. Price or Mr. Brown, in more ways than one? Remember, girls, that wealth is a false standard by which to judge of respectability and worth. Not that a rich man may not be *respectable*, but that very often he who *earns* his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, is more of a *gentleman* than he who counts his thousands.'

And they did remember it. For in after years they showed in their choice of husbands that they had not forgotten their honest old father's LESSON.

ACCUMULATION OF PROPERTY.

BY REV. J. S. C. ABBOT.

I suppose the progress and the delineation of family fortunes have been essentially the same in all parts of the world, if we expect those countries in which the laws of entail and primogeniture preserve the eldest son from the reverses which otherwise would enevitably ensue.

A young man comes into the city from his respectable home of industry in the country. He comes with energy of character, and industrious habits, and is enured to economy. He has nothing to depend upon but his own resources of diligence and fidelity.

After a few years he commences business for himself. His only capital is a good name and business talents. These guide him to wealth. In a few years he is found one of the most opulent and influential merchants in the city. And the country boy, who comes into Washington street, as he did, in search of a fortune, now looks up to him with reverence as one of the noblest of the land.

This is the history of many of the first merchants of Boston and New York. These poor country boys, with the virtues which are matured in an economical home, come into our great cities and take the lead in law, in politics, in merchandise.

There are some exceptions, but this is the general rule in all the principal cities in this country and in England. What is the subsequent history?

The sons and the daughters of this now rich man, find a very different cradle from that which their father found in his parental home. Profusion and splendor are all around them. Their father trod a painted floor, or perhaps eat his bread and milk from an earthen bowl or in the tin dipper. They move in apartments furnished with splendor, and take their coffee from cups of splendor. I am not saying this is wrong; but simply describing the process which I apprehend is general. Under these influences they have many imaginary wants, and the profusion around them destroys all habits of economy. The sons feel that they are not dependent upon their own exertions for support; that their father is rich; that he will set them up in business, and they think that property will flow in upon them as easily as it follows the well directed efforts of their father's strong mind. They form no habits of close application. They have received no instruction in the hard but useful school of adversity. The father has felt that in amassing property he was promoting the welfare of his family. He would be rich and he has fallen into a snare.'

The father dies. The property is divided. The sons are in business, their habits are such that they cannot avoid heavy expenditures, and they cannot endure the rigor of unwearied exertions. Their father commenced at the bottom of the ladder and ascended. He came from the farm house, and rose by degrees to opulence and luxury. The sons commenced at the top of the ladder and go down. Year after year the property dwindles away, and the children are soon fairly down in the walks of obscurity and poverty. The son of the coachman and his master simply change places. The one with his wife and children on the inside seat, and the other with whip and rein mounts the box. It is thus that the wheel is continually revolving. And this is not through the caprices of blind fortune, but through the operation of clearly defined and natural causes.

Now here is the snare into which he falls who will be rich. He may be laboring all his life for the accumulation of property, and that very property be the cause of the ruin of his family. The exposure of the daughter's happiness may be still greater than that of the sons. When an affectionate hearted lady is awakened to the consciousness that her husband has taken her but as the necessary encumbrance to her father's property, the measure of her wretchedness is almost full. The danger of an unhappy marriage is under all circumstances great. Even when there is no allurement to the connection, but congeniality of taste and affection, the number of ill sorted and discordant unions is fearfully great. But chances of happiness which a young lady has with an independent fortune are very small indeed. The very fact that she has money will be regarded as an objection by many of the best names and hearts, while the frivolous and the heartless and profligate will flock around her. An ingenious young man shrinks from the imputation of marrying her for money, and he fears to take as a companion through life's hard pilgrimage one who has been nurtured in fashion and luxury. Thus does a man not unfrequently labor for his whole life to accumulate property which ruins his sons and daughters. He neglects God, gives himself no time for preparation for another world; and when age and infirmities press heavily upon him, he finds he has spent his strength for that which is not bread, and his labor for that which profiteth not.

"*Man never is, but always to be blest.*"

There is no human being who feels full satisfaction in his present enjoyments. The mind is forever on the wing, in the pursuit of new acquirements, of new objects, and, if possible, of higher degrees of felicity, than the present moment can afford. However exquisite any particular enjoyment may sometimes be found, it soon begins to loose its relish, and to pall the intellectual appetite. Hence, the voracious desire for a variety of amusements—hence the keen desire for novelty, for tales of wonder, for beautiful and splendid exhibitions, and for intelligence respecting the passing occurrencies of the day—hence the eagerness with which newspapers are read. However novel or interesting the events, which are detailed to-day, an appetite for fresh intelligence is excited before to-morrow. Hence too, the insatiable desire of the miser in heaping up riches, and the unremitting career of ambition, in its present pursuit of honors and of fame. And hence, too, the ardor with which the Philosopher prosecutes one discovery after another, without ever arriving at a resting point, or sitting down contented with his present attainments. When Newton ascertained the law of universal gravitation, and Franklin discovered the identity of lightning and the electric fluid, and felt the transports which such a discovery must have excited, did they slacken their pace in the road to scientific discovery and research? No. One discovery gave a stimulus to the pursuit of another, and their career of improvement only terminated with their lives. These unbounded desires agitate the breasts of all nations, and of all conditions in life. If we enter the palaces of the great—if we pry into the abodes of poverty and indigence—we shall find, in every situation, and among every class, that—

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast;
Man never is, but always *to be* blest."

Raleigh Register.

A worthy Example.—David O. Shattuck, formerly of the neighboring county of Sampson, is the Whig candidate for Governor in Mississippi. Mr. Shattuck affords another striking instance of honorable fame, acquired altogether by personal exertion. He is a native of New England, (that land of enterprize) and set out in life as a pedlar, which business he pursued in this State. Whilst engaged in that vocation he applied himself to books with assiduity. He afterwards entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Virginia and North Carolina Conference, and travelled many years as a Preacher within its bounds, laboring with great acceptibility. In 1828 he removed to Mississippi, where he was in a few years elevated to the Bench, filling the station of Judge with credit. He is now in all probability about to receive the highest honors of the State, that of the Chief Magistracy. Judge Shattuck is represented to us by those who know him, as a man of uncommon mind, purity of character, and great energy of purpose. His success in the attainment of high aims offers one more powerful example to the many young men of the land, who, feeling within the promptings of a generous ambition, yet have about their necks the mill stones of poverty and obscurity. *Wilmington Chron.*

"I'LL TRY, SIR;"

An Incident of the Battle of Bridgewater.

On the 25th of July, 1814, the bloody battle of Bridgewater and Lundy's Lane took place near the banks of the Niagara. It was six o'clock, and a sultry evening, when the British forces under Gen. Drummond advanced to meet the American columns; and a more deadly contest never raged on the soil of our beloved country than that which then commenced; the roar of the neighboring cataract lost itself in the booming of the cannon—the voices of many waters and the voices of battle sang *bass* together—and the dead slept in sweet forgetfulness upon the moonlit hill. The first brigade under Gen. Scott, with Towson's artillery and a body of cavalry, sustained the attack of the British army for an hour unaided. Gen. Ripley with fresh troops now arrived, and relieved General Scott, while the latter, with his exhausted brigade, formed a reserve in the rear. The British artillery had taken post on an eminence at the head of Lundy's Lane, and were pouring forth a most deadly fire on the Americans. General Brown, the commander of the American forces, seeing the terrible havoc made by the enemy's cannon, concluded that it was necessary to dislodge them or retreat. It was a dreadful duty. The troops that were to march up Lundy's Lane might well say their prayers and make their wills before moving. It was certain death to every second man of the forlorn hope. As the commanding General rode along the foot of the hill, in thoughful mood, he saw the brave Col. Miller advancing at the head of his newly raised regiment for further orders. He rode up to him. "Will you advance and capture that battery?" said the General. "I will try sir," said the modest Colonel. The General rode on, and the regiment gallantly wheeled and moved up Lundy's Lane. At every rod the artillery on the height sent its messengers of death through the dense column; but still there was no flinching. The voice of the noble Miller, as he waved his sword before the bloody gap, was heard uttering the short and expressive orders, "Steady men—close ranks—march!" Around him, the flower of his regiment fell like the withered leaves of autumn; but he heeded not his loss; he was ordered to take the battery on the hill, and he intended to do it. He advanced, therefore, coolly and steadily to his object. Amidst a tremendous blaze of artillery, and at the point of the bayonet he carried the height. It was a gallant deed. I have never heard of its equal except at the siege of San Sebastian. It was superior in temerity to Bonaparte's attack upon Little Gibraltar, at Toulon, because Miller had no covering for his troops in case of a retreat. It was a dead march to glory; yes, at every step the rear rank trod upon the dead and the dying; and the groans of suffering humanity mingled in with the hoarse rattle of the drum. When the conqueror, with his remnant of a regiment, trod upon the heights at the head of Lundy's Lane, and turned the cannon upon the astonished enemy, a death struggle ensued between the American and British armies. "These guns will decide the battle; they must be regained, or the army of Britain will be cut to pieces, and, if regained, the Americans will be conquered." Such were the thoughts of the General. Now came the iron gripe of war. A terrible conflict raged upon the height; and, when the morning sun arose upon Bridgewater, 1,600 soldiers, friends and foes, lay sleeping in gory death upon the hill side in Lundy's Lane. Surely, the battle of Bridgewater will never be forgotten by the patriot, the historian, or the poet; and, while the laurels of a Scott and a Ripley are green and unfading, let us not forget that the gallant Miller is alive, and that his country owes him a debt of gratitude which she can never repay. She, however, can say with her children when asked to aid him, as the hero said at Bridgewater to his commander when called upon to *render him service*, "I will try, sir." LET HER TRY, for the sake of her honor; and may the day never dawn when the hero of Lundy's Lane shall be forgotten by an American citizen. We glory in the services of the brave. May the laurel circle the victor's brow in life, and at last hang upon a broken column over a deathless tomb! Reader, the hero of Lundy's Lane is beside you!

D.

INDIAN MASSACRE.

We learn that a company (F) of the first regiment of dragoons, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, with Capt. Trenor commanding, and Dr. Kennedy, U.S.A. returned on the first instant from a visit to the Kanzas Indians, residing on the Kanzas river, in the agency of Maj. Cummins.

This detachment was sent out on the 17th ultimo on the requisition of Major Cummins, to assist him in making payment of the annuity due to the Kanzas Indians, and to take from them certain prisoners captured from the Pawnees (Republics) on a recent war excursion into the Pawnee country. They recovered all the prisoners, to the number of eleven, women and children, whom they brought to Fort Leavenworth, to be restored in due time to their own tribe. The history of the capture of the prisoners by the Kanzas is interesting, as showing the excessive cruelty and dastardly character of the Indian warfare.

It seems that some time in December last the Kanzas, or Caw Indians, hearing that an encampment of the Pawnees were on a buffalo hunt, at some distance from the remainder of their tribe, gave up their own anticipated hunt, and organized themselves into a war party, with their principal chief at their head. They entered the Pawnee country, and laid in ambush near the ill-fated encampment, until they saw the Pawnee warriors, numbering but 17, depart for their hunting grounds. The Kanzas warriors, 65 in all, then commenced a murderous fire upon the defenceless women and children, which they continued until they supposed all within the encampment had been killed. On entering the scene of carnage they tomahawked and scalped more than seventy of their victims: they found twelve (six women and as many children) unhurt, whom they decided to retain as prisoners. One of the women, however, determined not to be taken alive, and suddenly springing at the nearest warrior, she seized him with the grasp of a tigress by the throat, and bore him to the earth. It was only when her arms were severed from her body that she relinquished her grasp—she was then despatched, and her scalp added another bloody trophy to those yet reeking at their belts.

An act of more atrocious cruelty and shameless cowardice has seldom come to our notice—the murder of an entire village of defenceless women had children by a band of savages; and we are gratified to learn that the Kanzas Indians are living in constant dread of being attacked by the Pawnees. It is highly probable that before summer we shall hear of dire punishment having been inflicted upon these wretches by that fierce and warlike tribe.

On the 5th instant Lieut. Ruff, of the 1st regiment of dragoons, with a small detachment of men, left the fort to convey the Pawnee prisoners to Bellevue, where they will meet their missionaries and some members of their own tribe.

Missouri Republican.

Henry Clay.—Some of the Opposition papers (we are friends of the *administration* now) consider it strange that Mr. Clay does not accept an office under Gen. Harrision; and think there is more in it than meets the eye. Why should he take office? What distinction would any office confer upon Henry Clay? As was once well said by Mr. Leigh, of Va. in speaking of Kentucky's favorite son—"He has already secured a fame that will live as long as pure Government—a renown that will survive the marble monument that will cover his grave—a renown more valuable than any station, however exalted, could confer.

Raleigh Register.

Hats! Hats!! Hats !!!

WOLFF & DENISON,

Fayetteville Street.

TAKE pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that they are now in possession of their spring supply of HATS CAPS, &c. embracing every variety usually kept in similar establishments. Among which may be found,

HATS.

Fashionable super black Beaver Hats, latest style
do do do Nentra " do
do do do Muleskin " do
do and wide brim Brush " black & drab.
do do do Otter " do
do do do pl. Russia " do
do do do Coney " do
Youth's & Children's Hats, of various qualities.

Also, an extensive assortment of Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats, of every description.

CAPS.

Gents. fine cloth, velvet and glazed Caps, various patterns.
Youth's do do do do do do
Infant's do do do some very handsome.

All of which will be offered on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Country Merchants are particularly invited to examine our stock and prices, before purchasing elsewhere. W. & D.

Petersburg, March 27. 66—4w

SPRING STOCK FOR 1841.

WHOLESALE.

I AM now in possession of a large and well selected assortment of HATS of the various qualities, manufactured expressly for me. Having visited the different manufactories early in January, and given out my orders, that sufficient time might be given for getting them up in a superior manner, I feel no hesitancy in inviting not only merchants who intend purchasing their Goods in the Petersburg and Richmond Markets, but also those who may pass through on their way further North, to an examination of my stock.

I have also an unusually large assortment of PALM LEAF and LEGHORN HATS, all of which I am determined to offer on the most accommodating terms.

FRANCIS MAJOR,
Sycamore street.

Petersburg, March 18. 65—4w

Hats! Hats!!

BY WHOLESALE.

THE subscribers would inform Merchants and others, that their stock of

Fur, Leghorn & Palm Leaf HATS,

is now complete, embracing the usual kinds kept in Hat Establishments, and of the most approved form, which will be offered at the lowest sible prices. Please call and examine.

WOODHOUSE & ECKLES.

Petersburg, Va. March . 65—4w

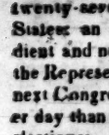
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

By His Excellency John M. Morehead, Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief in and over the State aforesaid.

WHEREAS, I have been duly informed by the Proclamation of his Excellency WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, *President of the United States*, that the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st day thereof,) has been fixed upon by him for the meeting of the first session of the twenty-seventh Congress of the United States: an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the Elections for the Representatives from this State in the next Congress should be held at an earlier day than the usual time of holding said elections:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by an act of the General Assembly of this state entitled "An act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatirves in the Congress of the United States," *(Revised Statutes of N. C. chapter 72d.)* and to the end that the freemen of this state may be duly represented in the next Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby commanding all Sheriffs and other returning officers of the several counties composing each Congressional district, to cause polls to be opened and kept, and elections to be held, for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States, on Thursday the thirteenth day of May next, at the places established by law in their respective counties, for holding said elections. And I do further command and require said Sheriffs, and other returning officers, to meet for the purpose of comparing the polls, at the times and places prescribed by law for that purpose. And I do, by this my Proclamation, further require the freemen of this state, to meet in their respective counties, at the time" aforesaid, and "at the places established by law, then and there to give their votes for representatives" in the next Congress.

In testimony whereof I have caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.



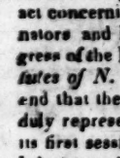
Done at the city of Raleigh, this the twenty second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

J. M. MOREHEAD.

By the Governor:
JA T. LITTLEJOHN, P. Sec'y.

March 24. 65—3w

Stray.



TAKEN up by Wm. N. Pratt, living about fourteen miles from Hillsborough on the road to Raleigh, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 23d day of March, 1841, a Sorrel MARE, five feet high, nine or ten years old, some white hairs on her back and in her face. Valued at thirty dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

March 30. 66—3wp

PROPOSALS

For publishing, in the town of Milton, N. C. a weekly Newspaper, to be called the

MILTON CHRONICLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of numerous gentlemen, (of both political parties,) is prompted to issue proposals for publishing a Newspaper under the foregoing title. He would state, in the outset, that he is a practical printer—has had some experience in conducting a paper—and that his present object is employment for himself and support for his family.

He does not deem it necessary to go into a long and elaborate statement of what the paper shall be, remembering the trite adage, that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." It will be devoted to Morality, (alas, that morality should need the aid of the press in this enlightened age,) Literature, Politics, Agriculture, the News of the day, both at home and abroad—Amusement,

"Dreams—magic terrors—spells of mighty power—
Witches, and ghosts, who rove at midnight hour!"

Each number is designed to contain a tabular statement of the Milton, Danville, Clarkesville, and Petersburg Markets, regularly revised and corrected, which farmers and tradesmen will find important to their interests.

The location of Milton, and the intelligence, wealth and liberality of the surrounding country, would seem to justify the belief that a paper, if well conducted, would be sustained. The excitement incident to a warmly contested election, has abated; the storm cloud, so surcharged with electric fire, and once so ominous of danger to our political prosperity and happiness, has shivered its lightning javelins against the ramparts of our institutions, and passed away; yet, thank heaven, such is their peculiar nature that they have survived the conflict, though somewhat *sickened* by the jars and the convulsive throes of party rage. It is therefore thought that a paper (although taking a decided stand in politics) devoted to the prosperity and interest of the section of country in which it is located—one that should be a Chronicle of the News of the day—would meet the wishes of this community better than one of a strictly and exclusively partizan character. How far this is the case, the undersigned is not prepared to say, and the success of these proposals must alone determine.

In regard to the politics of the undersigned, brevity (which shou'd never be overlooked in an address of this kind,) precludes a detailed synopsis of their peculiar nature. Hence, he will only remark, that the principles set forth by Jefferson and Madison in '98-'99, are his principles; they form his "text book," they shall be sustained and defended whenever assailed by the combined forces of avarice and ambition, or assailed from whatsoever quarter. Perhaps the reader, unacquainted with the undersigned, has suffered his curiosity to rise on tip-toe, by this time, to know his 'position' during the last Presidential contest. He marched under that banner which floated in victory last November—a victory which he fondly hopes will result in restoring the Government to its pristine purity. If, however, these hopes are not realized if they are delusions, let another banner wave with Reform! Reform! indelibly inscribed on its silken folds. Thus he marched; nor did "British gold," nor American "gold," nor "Bank influence," nor "charm of office," nor any thing save that which God implanted in his bosom, direct his steps; he was actuated by an honest heart, honest reason, genuine patriotism, and a conscience conscious of its rectitude. Thus marching on, he never for a moment thought those who rallied under another and somewhat different banner were influenced by any other than the purest and most patriotic motives; he spurned to think them his country's *enemy*. Parties may exist under any government, and yet ALL be friends to one and the same government. Now, the American people from a multiplicity of local causes, are divided into two factions, yet ALL appreciate "one Constitution—one Union—one Government—one common destiny." Look at the meek disciples of Christianity, for example. They differ with regard to the *mode* of worship, still their *object* is a united one. But some men are so completely harnessed with party prejudice, that they suffer it to ride them 'rough shod, booted and spurred;" influenced by a blind and infuriated party zeal, they justify party in all its mad and rancorous acts, and condemn it in nothing; so rabbid, indeed, do some men suffer party spirit to make them that, frequently, it is permitted to sunder the golden ties of friendship between man and man; forsooth, many men are so bigoted that they will not even support or read a Newspaper, because *its* politics and *theirs* are not exactly similar. How astonishing! how lamentable is the fact. All this is evidently wrong—it is uncharitable, unpatriotic, and smacks of pusillanimity—it is an evil which the good sense of the American people must crush, or this happy form of Government will decay and perish under its poisonous fangs. The undersigned has said thus much about party spirit, because it will be his object, if not his duty, to check its rapid strides, as far as it may be in his power, and restore it to its proper bounds. And although he will give his humble support to the leading measures of the Whig party, he will, with a manly independence, censure where he may think censure due: His motto will be, "Willing to praise, but not afraid to blame." But enough—the length of this hastily composed and imperfect address is already far beyond its original design.

TERMS.—The MILTON CHRONICLE will be neatly printed and regularly mailed to subscribers at Two dollars and Fifty cents only, per year, if paid in three months after the receipt of the first number; otherwise Three dollars.

C. N. B. EVANS.

Milton, March 3. 62—

Press for Sale.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Applictions must be post paid.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 17. 48—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1841.

Petition of George Heffhines and others, against Lucretia and Molly Farmer.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lucretia Farmer and Molly Farmer, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, in the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, this cause will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, James Webb, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the second Monday of March, 1841.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price Adv. $5 00. 65—

Goods! Goods! Goods!

NEW AND CHEAP!!

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are receiving and opening

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

suitable for the season,

which they now offer for sale, on their usual accommodating terms, consisting in part of

Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Drab, Mixed, } CLOTHS.
Black, Drab, and Fashionable, } CASSIMERES.
SATINETS, assorted colors and qualities.
Satin, Silk, and Fashionable Winter, } VESTINGS.
French, German, and English, } MERINOES.
Plain, Figured, Black, and Black & Lead, } MOUSELINS DE LANE.

Plaid, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, and plaid and striped Bonnet Ribbons, Flannels, Blankets, plaid Linsey, brown and bleached Domestics, Boys' and Men's Caps, Hardware, Cuttlery, Crockery, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

October 14. 43—

Boot and Shoe Store

AND MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of William H. Brown & Co., would respectfully inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business in all its various branches. All work put into his hands will be neatly and expeditiously executed, as he has for its execution first rate materials and first rate workmen. And he hopes, by a faithful attention to his business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To supply the wants of the community in his line of business, he has also purchased

A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Northern Boots & Shoes;

and intends keeping a supply of these articles constantly on hand. His assortment consists principally of the following articles:

Gentlemen's fine Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Boys' Boots, of various qualities.
Men's Shoes, do.
Men's Pumps.
Do. Leather Over-shoes.
Do. India Rubber do.
Stout Brogans, for Men and Boys.
Boys' fine Shoes, of various qualities.
Ladies' Quilted Boots, a new and superior article.
Do. fine Slippers, turnrounds.
Do. do. springs.
Do. do. thick soled.
Do. Buskins, thin soled.
Do. do. thick soled.
Do. Morocco Jefferson-ties.
Do. Seal-skin do.
Do. Seal-skin Bootees.
Do. Leather do.
Misses' Morocco do.
Do. do. Slippers, thick soled.
Do. do. do. thin soled.
Ladies' India Rubber Over-shoes.
Children's Shoes, of various qualities and colors, &c. &c.

It is deemed unnecessary to enumerate all the various kinds and qualities in the assortment. The assortment is complete, and having been pretty well all selected by the subscriber, are believed to be such as will do good service. So those who wish to purchase good Boots and Shoes, or CHEAP Boots and Shoes, or Boots and Shoes of any kind, are requested to call on the subscriber.

WM. H. BROWN.

January 13. 55—

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome assortment of GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17. 26—

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend to withdraw from the Mercantile business; they would therefore request those indebted to them, to call and close their accounts by Cash or Note.

They would also avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their sincere thanks for the very liberal support given them whilst in business.

☞ They have still on hand a good assortment of

Dry Goods,

and other articles in their line, which they wish to dispose of for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

March 3. tf—62

For Sale,

20 Boxes CANDLES,
20 Sacks SALT,
And a general assortment of CASTINGS,
By PARKER & NELSON.

October 22. —44

NEW Fall and Winter GOODS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of our friends and customers, to a stock of Goods now receiving and opening, just from New York. We will not attempt to flatter, but invite those wishing to purchase to call, and let our acts speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Heavy double mill'd Drab Cloth, for Over Coats
Do. do. Grey do. do
Do. do. Beaver do. do.
Do. do. Pilot do. do.
Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets,
Striped and plain Linsey, Kersey,
Super Whitney & Green Makinaw Blankets
Duffle and twilled ditto,
Blanket and Cloth Over Coats,
Ladies' Cloaks, Plaid Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
White, Red and Green Flannels,
Green Baize, Oil Cloth,
French and English Merinoes,
Plain, Black, and Figured Mousselin de Lane,
French, English and American Prints,
Black and Blue black Bombazines,
Black and Colored Silks,
Plain and Chequered Muslin,
Worked Collars and Scarfs,
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,
New Style Hoods, Flowers,
Bonnet Ribbons, Edgings, Laces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead, Prussian Blue,
Crome Green, Crome Yellow, and other Paints, &c. &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

October 22. 44—

To Contractors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the building of a Bridge across Morgan's Creek, at M'Cauley's Mill, will be let out to the lowest bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 10th of April next. Specifications will be made known on that day.

MATTHEW M'CAULEY,
GOODMAN NEVILL,
THOMAS HOGAN,
ILAI W NUNN,
WESLEY SNIPES. } *Commissioners.*

March 9. 63—

Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES-WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

December 16. 52—

Equity Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at March Term, 1841, I shall offer for sale, on a credit of twelve months on Saturday the 24th day of April next, before the store of N. J. King & Co. in the village of Chapel Hill, the HOUSE AND LOT belonging to the Heirs at Law of the late Wm. McCauley. Bond and security will be required from the purchaser. Sale at 12 o'clock.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

March 16. 64—4w

Attention!

First Light Infantry Company, attached to the 47th Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are ordered and commanded to appear at Hillsborough, on the 10th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, near the Episcopal Church, with your arms and equipments according to law, and in full uniform, with six rounds of powder, for drill master and court martial.

By order of the Captain,

WM. DICKSON, *O. S.*

N B. Captain Richard's Company will meet with us on that day.

March 16. 64—

Public Sale.

ON Wednesday the 14th of next month, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the residence of the subscriber,

Corn, Wheat, Hay, Fodder,
Young Horses, a first rate Mule, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Bacon,
a good set of Blacksmith's Tools,
Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and a variety of things unnecessary to mention. The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold. Twelve months credit will be given.

THOMAS REEVES.

March 23. 65—2w

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand, given by Thompson & Faucett to the subscriber, for fifty seven or fifty eight dollars dated in August, 1840, having on it two credits, one for two dollars and one for five dollars. All persons are forewarned trading for said note.

THOMAS GRIFFIN, Sen.

March 27. 66—3w

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, Prospect Hill, Bladen County, a Negro boy named TOM. He was purchased of Allen Cain, of Orange county, where he is supposed to be gone. He is very stout, and weighs about 190 pounds; has been frost bitten; has a very peculiar walk, turns his toes very much out; height about 5 feet 8 inches; answers quick when spoken to; teeth wide apart; low forehead; complexion not the blackest, though dark. Ten dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail.

WM. N. WHITTED.

Prospect Hill, Bladen, March 21 65—4w

Blooded Stock.

MY full blooded ENGLISH BULL is now in good health, and he will be kept at my Barn Yard in Hillsborough, and will serve Cows at five dollars each. I have some English Stock I would sell.

JOISAH TURNER.

January 19. 56—

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

Cabinet-Making.

THE subscriber, grateful for the patronage heretofore received, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has newly fitted up his establishment, with a great many conveniences, that will enable him to execute work in a superior style and with more expedition than heretofore; and he now offers his services to the public, with the determination that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction.

FURNITURE,

of all kinds, will be made in the neatest style, *of Mahogany, Walnut, and other precious Wood.*

He will endeavor to keep on hand an assortment of Furniture, among which will be BEDSTEADS of the cheapest and best quality, with stains of the most durable colors, in imitation of Mahogany, Rosewood, or Satinwood. Persons wishing to buy, will do well to call, as they will be sold on very reasonable terms.

All repairing or varnishing will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Orders requiring haste, will be executed with all possible despatch.

HENRY EVANS.

February 3. 58—3m

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

J. S. SMITH.

January 13. 55—

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16—

For Sale,

A first rate Milch COW and CALF.

Inquire at this Office.

February 9. 59—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1841.

Nathaniel M. Carrington and wife, against Durell Mangum and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Durell Mangum, James Adams and Clary his wife, and Arthur Mangum, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, in the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, this case will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, James Webb, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the second Monday of March, 1841.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price Adv. $5 00. 65—

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and inveriably arising from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus mordid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is 195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sirelluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48—12m

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartshorn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. tf—61

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the stable of the subscriber, on Saturday night, the 13th inst. a sorrel MARE, blind in the left eye. No other particular mark is recollected, as the mare had been but a week in my possession. A suitable reward will be given for her delivery to the subscriber; and any information respecting her will be thankfully received.

THOMAS CAPE.

March 17. 64—3w

A Card.

DR. NORWOOD, having now no other occupation or business whatever, will devote himself entirely to the practice of Medicine. He may be found (when not professionally engaged) at his shop, in Yarborough's old store, East of the Court House, ready and willing, at all times and seasons, to attend calls.

Hillsborough Dec. 19 53—

Hats and Shoes.

PARKER & NELSON have just received,

10 Cases HATS—Comprising Beaver, Silk, and Brush, (very cheap.)

15 Cases SHOES—Comprising,

Ladies' Kid Slippers,
Do. Buskin Walking Shoes,
Misses' Kid Slippers,
Do Walking Shoes,
Men's Kip Brogans,
Do. Stout do.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 23. 44—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent. higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.